

Handbook of Northwestern Plants. By HELEN M. GILKEY and LA REA M. DENNIS. 505 pp., illustrated. Oregon State University Bookstores, Inc., Corvallis, Oregon 97331. 1967. \$7.00.

Those of us who were botanically weaned on Gilkey's "Handbook of Northwest Flowering Plants" will welcome this edition of a most useful guide to the more conspicuous vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest. In this recent revision, Dr. Gilkey has been ably aided by La Rea Dennis, assistant curator of the Oregon State University Herbarium. The keys are easy to use and the illustrations are good. The concise descriptions of the plants are often accompanied by comments that make the book interesting browsing. However, although I agree that the flower of *Calypso bulbosa* has a "delicate lovely fragrance," I still remain to be convinced that it is the stems and leaves of *Lysichitum americanum* that are responsible for its skunk-like odor rather than its "pleasantly fragrant" flowers.

The present edition of the book represents a substantial revision over earlier ones. It is about 100 pages longer than the previous edition; this increased length is due not only to the use of larger type, but also to the inclusion of additional taxa. The book now includes vascular cryptogams, although earlier versions did not. This expanded coverage accounts for the altered title. Illustrations of various species also have been added, and the reproduction of most illustrations is superior to that in earlier editions. Nomenclature changes are evident throughout the work: the former *Baeria maritima* is now found as *Lasthenia minor* subspecies *maritima*; *Cacaliopsis* is a *Luina*; and in many other genera recent monographic work has been utilized. Errors seem to be few. For example, although *Oxalis stricta* is keyed out, a description of the species is missing from the text.

The authors have done a good job in selecting species to be included in this handbook, since it is not intended to be comprehensive. Readers are told to use other references for identification of grasses and sedges. Weeds are particularly prominent in the book, perhaps because they are likely to be picked up by amateurs or agriculturalists. Although this book will appeal to amateur botanists or novices, it will be of use to professionals in the region as well. Its small size makes it truly a handbook; its simplicity of style and ease of usage insure its wide adoption by northwesterners interested in naming the plants around them.—ROBERT ORNDUFF, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley.

NOTES AND NEWS

ZOE. A small residue of back numbers of the biological journal, *Zoe*, published by T. S. and Katharine Brandegee from 1890 until 1908 is available from the Herbarium, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley. No charge will be made except for postage. From Vol. I, numbers 1-4, 6, 8-10, and 12 are missing; from Vol. II, numbers 1 and 2 are missing; Vols. III and IV are complete; and from Vol. V, number 1 is missing.

NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORD FOR *CLAYTONIA NEVADENSIS* FROM NORTHWESTERN CALIFORNIA.—Chambers (Leaf. West. Bot. 10:1-8. 1963) reviewed the known distribution of *Claytonia nevadensis* Wats. citing specimens from a number of collections in the Sierra Nevada, the Mt. Lassen area and Steens Mountain in southeastern Oregon. In the summer of 1967 I collected this species in Trinity Co., Calif., apparently a new westward distribution record. The plants were found growing in dense clumps on wet, gravelly soil below the permanent ice field on the north side of Thompson Peak at an elevation of 7800 ft. There were several colonies observed in the immediate area. The specimens collected are deposited in the Herbarium of Humboldt State College (HSC), Ferlatte 907, August 11, 1967.—WILLIAM J. FERLATTE, Division of Biological Sciences, Humboldt State College, Arcata, Calif.